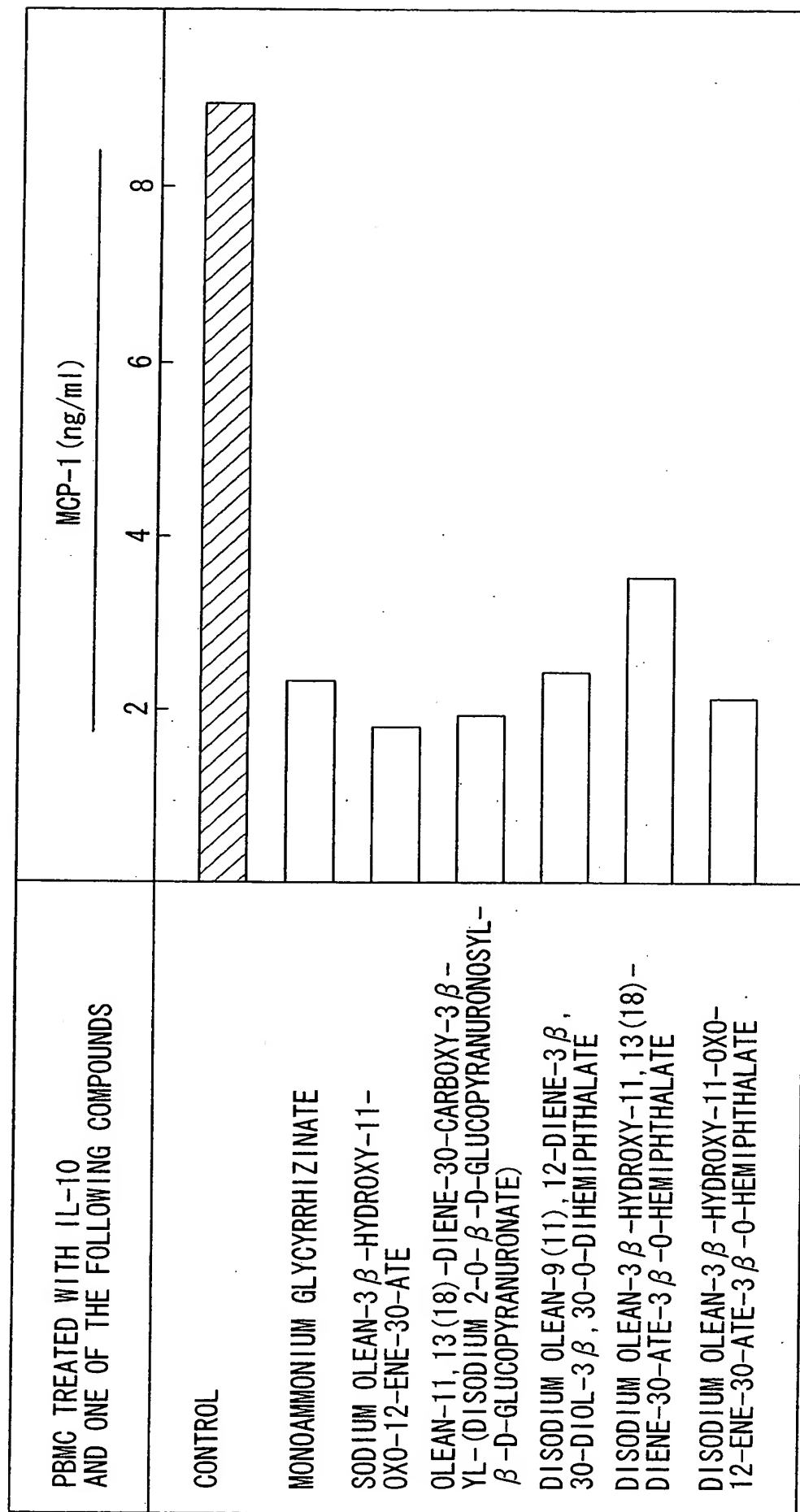


Fig. 1

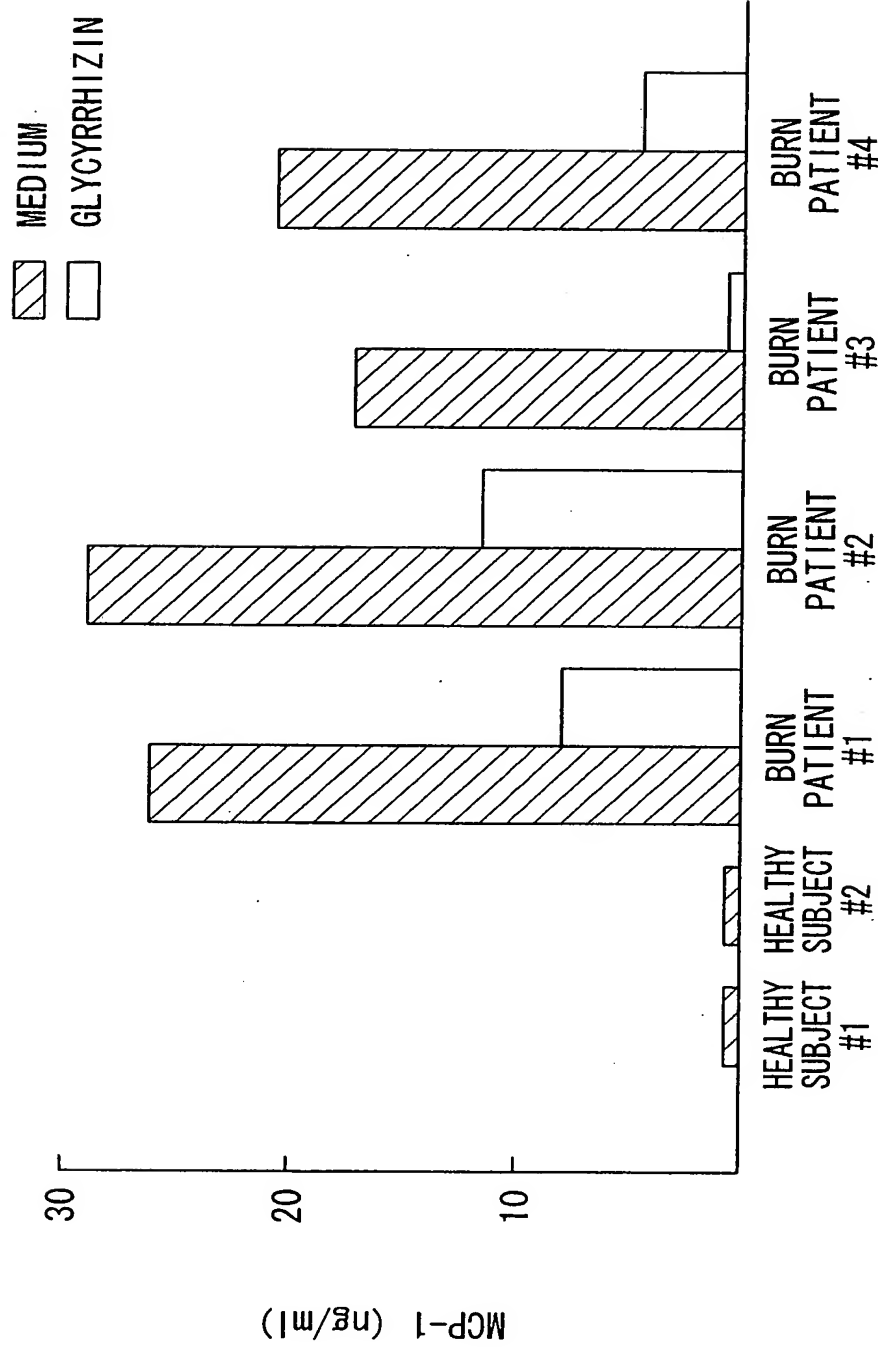
INHIBITORY EFFECT OF GLYCYRRHIZIN AND ITS DERIVATIVES ON MCP-1 PRODUCTION



PERIPHERAL MONONUCLEAR CELLS (1×10^6 CELLS/ml) ORIGINATED FROM HEALTHY SUBJECTS WERE STIMULATED FOR 24 HOURS WITH 20 ng/ml OF IL-10, AND GLYCYRRHIZIN OR ITS DERIVATIVES (100 μ g/ml EACH). THE AMOUNT OF MCP-1 IN THE CULTURE SUPERNATANT WAS QUANTIFIED BY ELISA.

Fig. 2

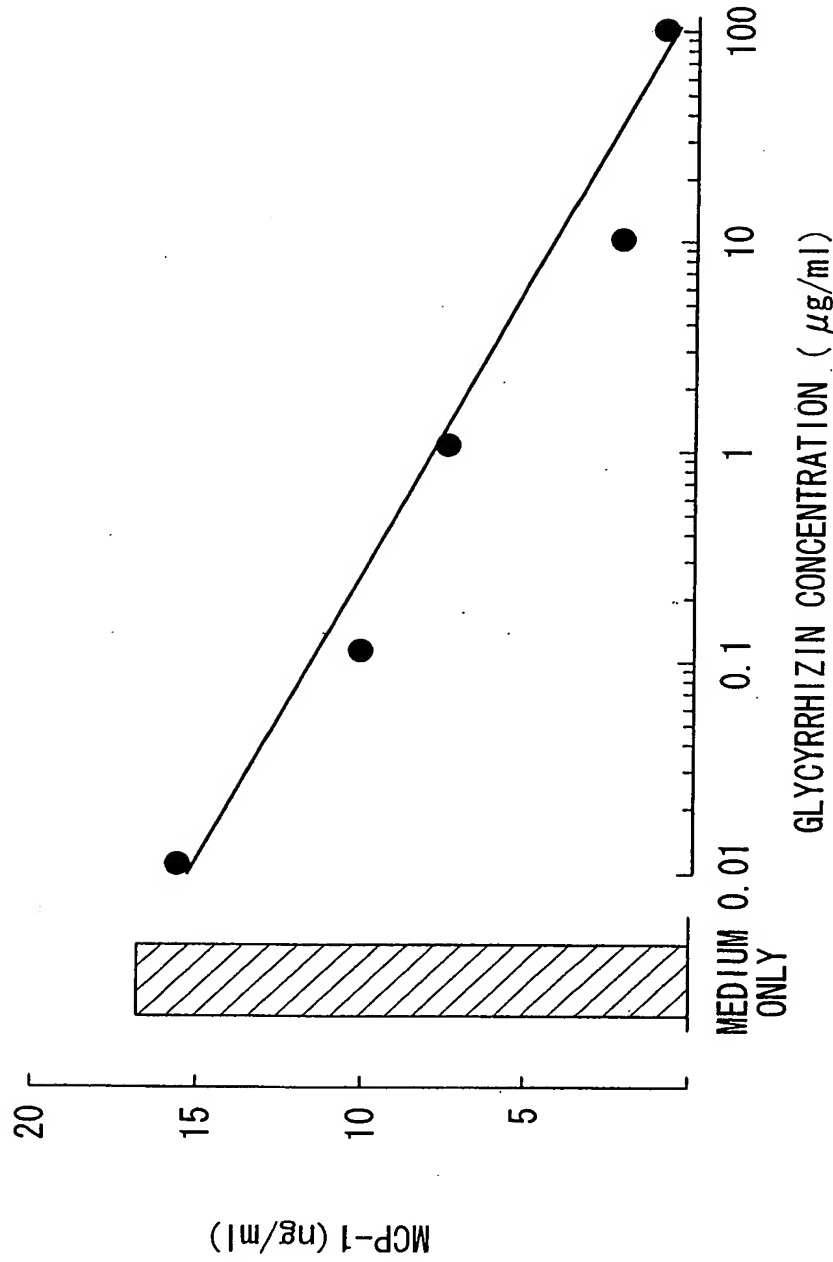
INHIBITION OF MCP-1 PRODUCTION BY GLYCYRRHIZIN
IN MONONUCLEAR CELLS ORIGINATED FROM BURN PATIENTS



PERIPHERAL MONONUCLEAR CELLS (1×10^6 CELLS/ml) ORIGINATED FROM BURN PATIENTS WERE STIMULATED FOR 24 HOURS WITH GLYCYRRHIZIN AT A DOSE OF $100 \mu\text{g/ml}$. MONONUCLEAR CELLS FROM HEALTHY SUBJECTS WERE USED FOR THE CONTROL. THE AMOUNT OF MCP-1 IN THE CULTURE SUPERNATANT WAS QUANTIFIED BY ELISA.

Fig. 3

INHIBITION OF MCP-1 PRODUCTION BY GLYCYRRHIZIN
IN MONONUCLEAR CELLS ORIGINATED FROM AIDS PATIENTS



PERIPHERAL MONONUCLEAR CELLS ORIGINATING IN AIDS PATIENTS
(1×10^6 CELLS/ml) WERE STIMULATED FOR 24 HOURS WITH GLYCYRRHIZIN
AT A DOSE OF 0.01 TO 100 µg/ml. THE AMOUNT OF MCP-1 IN THE
CULTURE SUPERNATANT WAS QUANTIFIED BY ELISA.

Fig. 4A

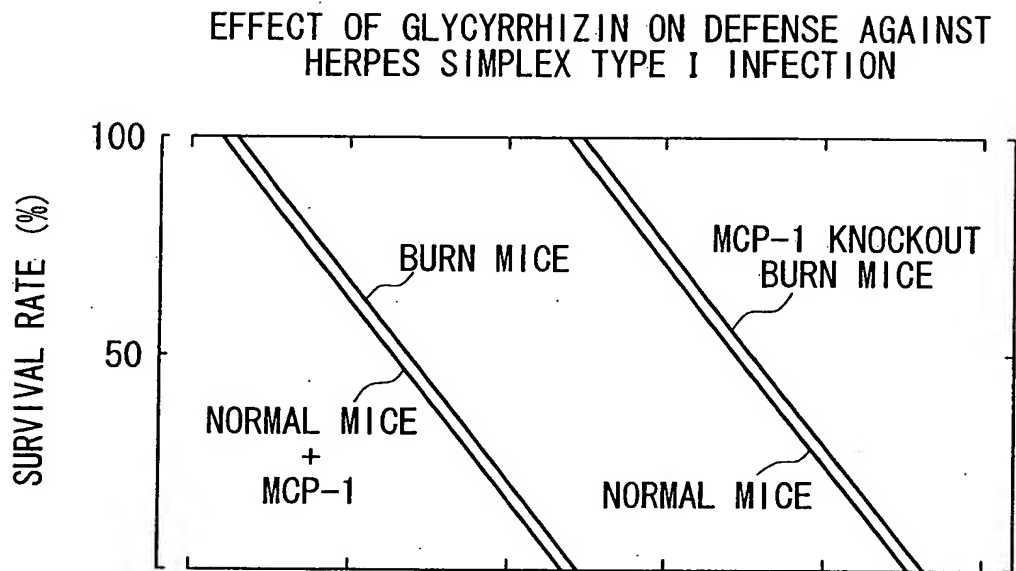
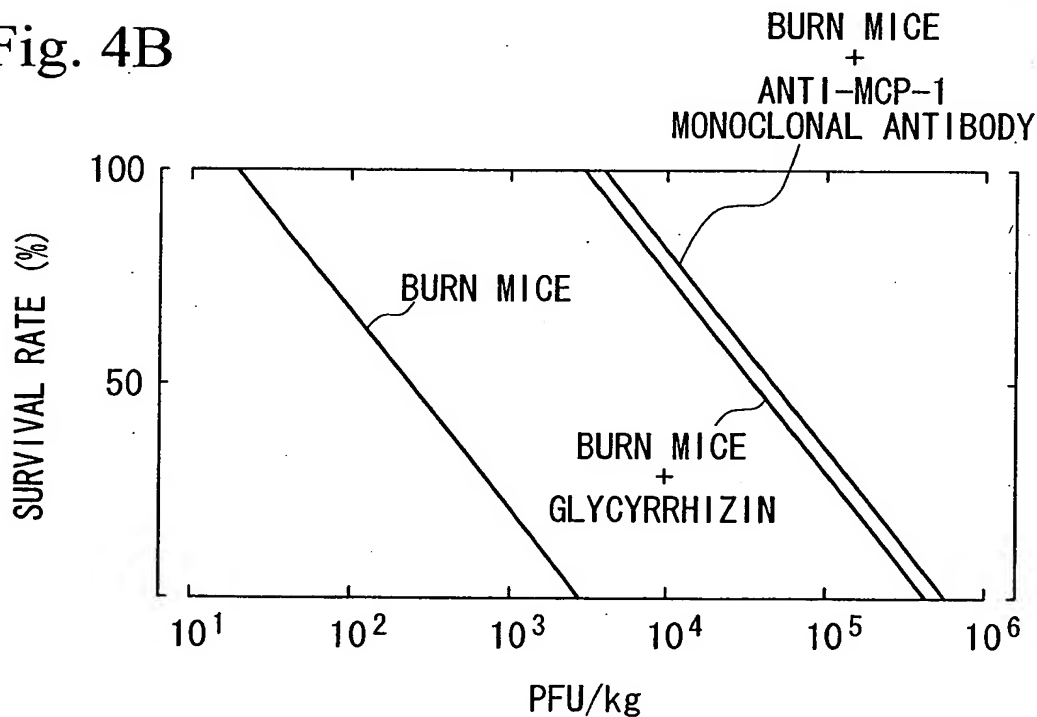


Fig. 4B



NORMAL MICE, BURN MICE AND MCP-1 KNOCKOUT BURN MICE WERE INTRAPERITONEALLY INFECTED WITH HSV-1 AT 10^1 TO 10^6 PFU/kg. (A) MCP-1 (50 ng/MOUSE) WAS SUBCUTANEOUSLY ADMINISTERED TO NORMAL MICE 2 HOURS BEFORE AND 24 HOURS AFTER INFECTION. (B) ANTI-MCP-1 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY ($10 \mu\text{g}/\text{MOUSE}$) WAS SUBCUTANEOUSLY ADMINISTERED TO BURN MICE 2 HOURS BEFORE AND 12 AND 24 HOURS AFTER INFECTION. GLYCYRRHIZIN (20 mg/kg) WAS ADMINISTERED INTRAPERITONEALLY IMMEDIATELY AFTER AND 2 HOURS AFTER INFECTION. THE SURVIVAL RATE OF EACH GROUP 2 WEEKS AFTER INFECTION ARE SHOWN IN THE GRAPHS.